The life of Carrier Flance To Author—The Third of the Machane Heavy, Processing to the Carrier of the Justice of Justi

The fact that I was a foreigner was no excuse for my ignorance. I could not muster courage to mingle in the conversation. I refused to be introduced to the novelist, and shortly withdrew. Next morning, however. I bought a copy of Madame Bovary. After a careful perusai of the book I honored my friend Plis for scoffing ing at my ignorance. Madame Bovary was the philosophy of fiction.

I was then anxious to make the acquaintance of Gustave Flaubert. Many months clapsed before he paid another visit to the Cafe du Rat Mort. I methim there at inst, and for one evening monopolized his conversation. The topic was the productions of the romantic school contrasted with the realistic movement initiated by Baizac and continued by Flaubert himself.

I shall not venture to relate all that was said by the author of "Madame Bovary." I should do him injustice. No one but a Baizac or a Gautier could insitate the picturesque style of Flaubert. I shall merely give a few of the ideas that he expressed in our conversation. My memory cannot betray me. The words of Flaubert graved themselves upon the mind of the listener forever.

"Art and literature." he said, "are not subject to immutable ideals. It is utterly absurd to create absolute types of beauty by which to

"Attand literature." he said, "are not subject to immutable ideals. It is utterly absurd to create absolute types of beauty by which to judge works of art, and to say that the beauty of a status diminishes or increases in proportion as it resembles more or less closely the types that Greek art has bequeathed to us. For two thousand years the world has constantly transformed itself; nations have risen and passed away amid a perpetual change of customs and manners, of ideas and beliefs. To condemn art and literature to become mere imitation of this or that form is signing their death warrant. Indimire the classicists and the romanticists. Had I lived in their time I would probably have been one of them. But to ask me to pin my faith upon their gospel at the present time is the same as asking me to go against the tide of our age—for doubless our age has nothing classical or romantic in it. Nowadays we have a larger comprehension of truth and reality than in former times. Our work must therefore be characterized by bolder pictures of truth and reality. Society was as artificial as the life that sprung from the traditions of court life. The works of the classicists and the romanticists are

reality. Society was artinous as the file that sprung from the traditions of court life. The works of the classicists and the romanticists are true only as regards material details. As regards the heart and the mind, they are elernal lies. They are pictures systematically softened and toned down to suit the dim eyes of the beholders. Those figures neither live our life nor know our ransions. They are brothers of ours, I admit, but far purer than we are. Gazing at them, we gain in sweetness of impression that which we lose in companieses of reality. I am pleased to live a few hours in their company. But I cannot forbear denying their humanity. They may be greater than I as far as peries truth for any of indeed smaller as far as truth for may be greater than I as far as peries that they may be greater than I as far as peries that they may be greater than I as far as peries that they may be greater than I as far as peries that they may be greater than I as far as peries that the growth of the great shall be greated by the glorification of ideal virtues. It is only by presenting to our fellow men portraits in which they must recognize themselves at once and without possibility of mistake, by painting men of real flesh and bones, by fearlessly analyzing their vices in their nated unliness, that the improvement can be obtained. Fiction must, in one word become reality, else our maris will but grow worse."

The man who spoke thus could by no means be justify actually of striving to corrupt French society. Yet ten years previous he had been brought before the Paris police courts on a charge of conspiracy against the morals and the religion of his country. The Second Empire, as we now see it, through the books of Zoia and Daudet, found a sufficient reason to incriminate Marlame Bovary.

Gustave Fiaubert was born at Rouen in 1821. His father was a prominent surgeon and for thirty years hield surgeon and for thirty years hield surgeon and for thirty are applied to the father in the management of the hospital at Rouno; the

accurt cannot commit the same blunder. So, at least, I hope for the honor of the country and the age in which we live.

Lamartine's prevision was correct. The jury found a verdict of not gully, and the ado made about the novel simply increased its success.

In 1855 Finubert underlook another journey to Tunis, with the object of visiting the ruins of Carthage. The result of this voyage was "Salammbo," a novel portraying Carthaginian life at the time when the African Rome was at the height of its splendor and power. This book is certainly inferior to "Madame Bovary." There are tedious pages in it: but the author has strikingly proved that his imagination and learning rendered him equally able to treat antique as well as modern subjects. The novel is really a resurrection of Carthage. Cuvier, having a single bone to work upon, reconstructed the whole skeleton of affair, Flaubert did the same in his Carthaginian novel. The learned archaeologist Froeber attacked the book as a fanciful although striking picture, on the ground that no Greek ner Roman writer had bequeatted to posterity sufficient materials to warrant the minute descriptions of the domestic life of the Carthaginians that Flaubert had given. Flaubert took up Herodotus. Strabo, Pliny, and other authors, and convinced his critic that he had either forgotten all that they had written or that the fundamental colors of his pictures were all to be found in their works.

all that they had written or that the funuamental colors of his pictures were all to be found in their works.

Besides the novels mentioned, Flaubert wrote "The Temptation of St. Anthony" and "Sentimental Education." He died of an apoplectic stroke at his country house in Croisset, near Rouen, while he was putting the final touches to his new novel. "Bouvard et Petuchet." Zola and Turghenieff have intimated that this novel is in every way worthy of its elder sister, "Madame Bovary." It is to be hoped that the death of the author will not interfere with the publication of a work which was the probable cause of his premature demise. He is said to have worked night and day over it in order to hasten its issue, as though he felt that his life was fast drawing to a close.

Gustave Finubert was reserved and retiring. He rarely came before the public. However bold his writings may appear, he was a very timid man. He was not satisfied with his own productions. His irresolution and habitual melancholy seriously interfered with his labors, Although his friends were daily struck with the inventive power and originality that marked his conversation, he was in no way a prolific writer. That is perhaps the reason why he did not acquire so great a popularity as his disciple. Emile Zola. Finabert wrote his best novel ha time when little or no interest in Fronch fiction was feit on this side of the Athantic. Had "Madame Bovary" made its appearance at the present time, the name of Gustave Fiaubert would be as familiar to us as that of the man who calls him." his inaster." and whose books, now translated into every language, are sold as faut as they can be printed. But, if one or two masterpieces be sufficient to make a man famous and great, Flaubert will always tower as a giant over the novelists of our age.

MAURICE MAURIS.

The Hill of Life. From the Irish Times. We only ask, my heart and I.

A little peaks, a little rest;
We've travelled tar, my heart and I.

And mole responds to mar request.

The hill of like is step; and high.

And thorns the grasses underlie,
We know it well—my heart and L. We've had our foce, my heart and I;

We've had our friends.
We've had our loves, my heart and I.
We've had our loves, my heart and I.
We've had a bundred loves good by,
We've went a hundred risologing die,
Aye, that we have—my heart and I. We've met with scorn, my heart and I; We've net with praise;
When every let his arrows dy
To mar only
We'd lamp, to see then pass ur by;
If comming brought a statis his
We would his included arts dary,
And toll our (oes—my heart and L.

When beauty, blushing sweet and shy. Would, unaware.
Pierce my warm heart with glances sly,
We'd show the suare.
Old trout avoid the anglor's dy.
Ami faithiess hearts would vainly try To separate my heart and

Now here we are, my heart and I, And only ask in peace to die. God grant us rest, my heart and It

FLOODS IN TOUISTANA Eads's Obstructions at the Mississippi's Mouth Submerging a Whole Parish.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH, La., May 17 .- The crevasses in the levees of Louisiana through which the floods of the Mississippi River are State in three of its staples-cotton, sugar, and rice-by millions of dollars. That which is first in the dimensions of the breach State appropriated \$25,000 for closing this last summer. To do the work eff-ctually \$250,000 would be needed. The frail structure built to repair the breach gave way during the present high water. A volume of water 400 feet wide and twenty feet deep pours through the opening. The plantations in the rear of this track have mostly been abandoned since 1874, hence the floods through this vent have only inflicted comparatively trifling damages, while they have been of positive benefit elsewhere.

Secretary of the secret

than to lose one foot of water for the deep draught commerce of the Mississippi vailey. A memorial to Congress is about to be prepared by the people of this parish, setting forth the fact of the present flood, its apparent causes in the works sanctioned by the Government, and petitioning for indemnity for the great losses therefrom sustained.

The Sugar Planters' Association of Louisiana, representing some \$30,000,000, brought up in New Orleans on the 13th institute subject of the effect produced by shoaling up the two larger passes of the river for the benefit of South Pass Channel.

Bradish Johnson of New York introduced a resolution setting forth in substance that the extreme floods in the lower river were attributable apparently to the specified works at the mouth of the Mississippi River Committee (now here) thereto, and asking from the general Government aid to ward off the increased danger of overflow resulting from the obstruction, by artificial means, of the mouths of the Xiver Committee (now a great extent of the lower river coast they saw the fichia abandoned and the plantation forces exclusively occupied in rebuilding and repairing the broken levees. On one of the largest sugar plantations on the coast not a stroke of field work has been done for thirty days, the whole of the available labor having been devoted to warding off the danger of overflow.

warding off the danger of overflow,

EDWARD F. WILLIAMS RESIGNS.

The Greenpoint Bank President whom An thony Comstock Accused. Edward F. Williams, President of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, who was recently on

trial before United States Commissioner John charge that he had sent obscene letters through the mails, has resigned his position in the the mails, has resigned his position in the bank, and his resignation was accepted by the trustees at an executive session on Friday night. Mr. Williams wished to resign from the office when he was first accessed, but he was prevailed upon not to do so, as his follow directors believed in his innocence. The topic was revived by Mr. Williams's recent quarrel with the Secretary of the bank, hobert P. Whittemore, brother-in-law of Dr. Talmans, in which it is alleged, he struck Mr. Whittemore and called him a liar, because he (Mr. Whittemore) alleged that he had seen Mr. Williams write an amonymous letter, which he iMr. Williams had sworn upon his trial that he never wrote. Mr. Williams called a special meeting of the trustees for Friday night, and then sent them his letter of resignation, in which he says:

The motives which lead me to this ster are well known

for Friday hight, and then sent them his letter of resignation, in which he says:

The motives which lead me to this sten are well known to all of you and burdly need be stated. For a month past a presention, has been present seams me with amparal cled mailgrity for an affence of which I am innocent, and an increasing effect has been made to the commitment to create a prejudice against the main for the month of the commitment of the commitment to the effects. No stone has been next until the commitment in the afferment to intere the bank on account of my comments with it, and to create a heritage of distinct month the stone in the first time that these efforts have been, in the stone, it true that these efforts have been, in the stone, it is true that the position the bank was never in a more insuremental machine, and the bank was never in a more insuremental machine, but the stantation is close to destrone in the matrix of the stantation is consent. The difference is and it is agreeyed by the fact that the converge of the institution, with when I am obtained to come in hourly cantact, and whose wilding and convial compensation is essential in the daily transactions of the bank. But the successive in the institution with short I am solved to compensation to essential in the daily transactions of the bank. But this conduct and bearing toward me render it impossible for me longer to remain associated with him in the business of the bank.

Mr. Williams also expressed in his letter a

impossible for me longer to remain associated with him in the business of the bank.

Mr. Williams also expressed in his letter a regret at severing his relations with the bank, and he asked the trustees to stand by his successor in his efforts to maintain the honor and reputation of the institution.

After much debate, in which the trustees who had personally seen Mr. Williams (then absent) said that it was useless to attempt to change his resolution, the resignation was accepted, but regret was formally expressed at the necessity for it, and gratitude for Mr. Williams's services to the institution. In some of the speeches that were made the Secretary was accused of having secretly arged on Mr. Williams's measures, and of having keet up the attacks after the complaint against Mr. Williams was dismissed.

Mr. Williams had been connected with the bank for eleven years, ever since its organization, and had been its President for about seven years, serving all of the time without sairry. He said yesterday that he acted not so much in his own interest as in the interest of the bank, but beyond this he did not wish to comment on the change.

RECEIVER PARKER'S VERDICT.

What May be the Result to the New Jersey

Mutual Policy Holders. NEWARK, May 22 .- The verdict in favor of Joel Parker, receiver of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, against William B. now pouring, will curtail the production of the State in three of its staples—cotton, sugar, and brought against the old directors, who turned over their stock to the officers of the Hope Mutual of New York, and took their pay in the made, and the least disastrous in its assets of their own company, will, it is said, re-consequences, is at Bonnet Carre Bend, right suit in the payment of a considerable dividend consequences, is at Bonnet Carre Bend, right suit in the payment of a considerable dividend bank, forty miles above New Orieans. The to the long-suffering policy holders of the defunct New Jersey Mutual.

It will be remembered that negotiations were opened in September, 1872, between C. C. Lathrop, Vice-President of the New Jersey Mutual, and President Plummer of the Hope for the reinsurance of the New Jersey Company by the Hope. Mr. Daniel W. Wilson, a directo of the New Jersey Company, took part in the preliminary negotiations, and signed an agree-ment by which the holders of the \$100,000 guarantee stock, \$10,000 of which he owned, under

prefereded to be paid at that time was a more prefer to ractually became the property of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company.

After remaining out for about an hour the jury came in to inquire whether they could find a verdiet for a compromise sum, and it took them about an hour longer to find their verdiet, which was for the full amount of the receiver's claim, \$15,000, with interest for over seven years, amounting in all 10 \$20,221.39.

CHINESE LABOR NOT CHEAP.

The Price List Agreed upon in the Chinese

Wash Houses of this City. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What is this I hear about Chinese cheap labor? Who says that Chinese labor is cheap? Such is not the case in this city, at all events. Here is the J. Allen, in Brooklyn, on Anthony Comstock's price list of a Sixth avenue Chinese laundry, and it is identical with that of every other Chinese establishment in the city, a uniformity

having been established by mutual agreement:

Gerthenen's Los. Pres.
Shirts 12: Sheeves 10e to 19: Collars. Be Polomaise 50e to 81 Frances Sc. Children's Capa 16e to 25: Children's Sc. Wood shirts 10e Wasts, taken 12: 20: Collars 10e to 25e Wood shirts 10e Wasts, taken 12: 20: Collars 10e to 25e Wood shirts 10e Wasts, taken 12: 20: Collars 10e to 5e Wood shirts 10e Wasts, taken 10e To 5e Wood shirts 10e Wasts, taken 10e 10e To 6e Wood shirts 10e Wasts, taken 10e to 25e Wood shirts 10e Wasts 10e to 10e Wasts 1 having been established by mutual agreement Dresses takey 90c to \$1 Tides

Dresses tancy. One to \$iiTides.

Now, the common price for washing and froning in this city is \$1 a dozen, and it is usage to
count three handkerchiefs or other equally small
articles as a sing is piece. That is the rate paid by
nine families in ten who have their laundering
done out of the house. Even women's wrappers
and fancy skirts, for which the Chinamen charge
from 50 cents to \$1 aniece, are done by white
washer women at the regular rate of \$1 a dozen,
or a little over \$2 cents each, when they are no washerwomen at the regular rate of \$1 a 302cm, or a little over 8 cents each, when they are not too numerous in a wash. Let no more be said in New York about Chinese cheap labor, so long as they are able to get three or four times the pay, that white women receive for the same work.

Mrs. Powens.

From Andrews' Binar.

"She walks in beauty like the night
Of clandless clames and starry sizes,"
And lovely though shy is to sight,
She is not lovelier than her pies.

The roses of Damascus blow Their signife to far Arabian sands,

Nor sated Turk nor gouty lord, Nor pampered prince did e'er partake Of dainity dish that could afford Such rapture as her simple cake. I crave not fame, nor wealth, nor power, I only wish that I could be A pound or two of some prime flour. And she were gently kneading me.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S LAWSUIT. The Trials of an Eminent Actress-Her In-

tended Visit to America. PARIS, May 11 .- In Paris no subject retains its interest for any great length of time. During the last fortnight we have been waxing passionate for and against Mile, Sarah Bernhardt, who in a moment of wrath resigned her position at the Comédie Française for the second time within a year. Now we are beginning to grow weary of the caprices of this universal genius, and, thanks to the opening of the Salon. we have had another topic of conversation; but that is now exhausted, although the exhibition has only been open a week, and we are return-

ing to Sarah Bernhardt.
Mile. Sarah Bernhardt, ever since she became a member of the Comedie Française in 1872, has been one of the principal attractions of that house, which is a kind of joint-stock company. the principal actors or societaires dividing the profits among themselves. The societairs of the Comédie Française, which is a State theatre and regulated by special decrees, is bound by a statute bearing the date 27th Germinal, year XII., to remain an active member of the company for twenty years, and during the whole of that time to devote his or her talants exclusively to the service of the Comédie Française. After the expiration of the twenty years the associates have a right to retire and to receive a pension, which is never less than 5,000 francs. The full salary of a sociations is about 25,000 francs a year, exclusive of a share in the profits of the enterprise. Each year a portion of the profits is haid aside for each associate, apart from what is divided, and constitutes his fonds sociate or ratable share in the common property. This latter sum may amount to as much as two or three hundred thousand francs. Now, during the seven years that Mile, Bernhardt has belonged to the Comédie Française, she has achieved a fame equal to that which Rachel once enjoyed. Whenever she played the house was crowded, and the receipts have increased to such a degree that the associates of the Comédie Française are paid better than ambassadors. Besides her glory as an actress, Mile, Bernhardt has also achieved a reputation as a sculptor, and this year she exhibits a picture at the Salon in which the envious detect the hand of her master, Alfred Stevens. However this may be, there can be no doubt of the fact that Mile, Sarah Bernhardt has brought no small amount of wealth into the Comédie Française, while it was only at the beginning of this year that she was admitted to a full share in the profits to which she so largely contributed. Previously she was paid like any ordinary associate, and no account was taken of her exceptional talent. This in itself was an injustice. Then, again, although the administration of the Comédie Française did not attempt to prevent her from playing in the provinces and in Belgium, she was subjected to constant annoyances. that time to devote his or her talents exclusively to the service of the Comédie Française. After

selection, she was subjected to constant annoyances.

List year—a fact unparalleled in history, and which excited much comment and fil-feeling among the Parlisians at that time—the entire company of the Comédie Française went to London and gave a series of performances at the Gaiety Theatre. Mr. Georges d'Heylii has recently published an interesting little volume called "La Comédie Française à Londres," containing the diaries kept by the actor Got and the critic Francisque Sarcey. At London the success of Mile, Bernhardt was phenomenal. When she did not play there was a difference of several hundred pounds in the receipts of the theatre. It is almost needless to add that Sarah's success made her comrades jealous, and not only her comrades but also the administrator of the Comédie Française. Mr. Emile Perrin, who was anxious to push forward another actress. In short, after the company returned to Paris, the Comédie Française became what it now is—a hot-bed of jealousy. Sarah's popularity continued to increase, and not a day passed but the journals had something to say about her.

Last year Mile. Bernhardt with the consent of

became what it now is—a hot-bed of jealousy. Sarali's popularity continued to increase, and not a day eassed but the journals had something to say about her.

Last year Mile. Bernhardt with the consent of Mr. Perrin, signed an engagement to appear in London at the end of the present month. All went on well for a time until Mr. Perrin, repenting of his generosity and jealous of the monopoly of public attention which she enjoyed, tried to tergiversate and to withdraw his word. Finding that impossible, he began to cause all kinds of paliry annoyances to Mile. Bernhardt, until finally she broke down. Her nerves got the better of her. She resigned her position as societars, threw up all her roles, and left the Française. This act constitutes a breach of contract amenable to common law, and all reconciliation being impossible, an action has been brought against the actress by the Comédie Française, in which the damages are laid at 300,000 francs. The case will be heard before the courts shortly, and some strange revelations will be made, the tenor of which may be guessed from the hints which I have thrown out above. It seems to many that the Comédie Française, or rather the committee which manage it, is acting rather meanly in trying to screw the last penny out of the actress whose talent has already so generously enriched them.

In order to give an idea of the excitement which has been caused here by this unfortunate incident, I may mention the following circumstance: On Sunday last the students of Faris celebrated the memory of Alfred de Musset by a grand literary and dramatic fête at the Trocadéco palace. Sarah Bernhardt had bromised to be present, and bills were posted all over the town announcing the fact. On Thursday morning Sarah Bernhardt wrote to the newspapers a letter saying that it was impossible for her to be present. Warnings, she wrote, which came to her from all sides, some friendly, some threatening, made her fear that the matinée in question would be made the occasion of contradictors mentered.

wrote, which came to her from all sides, some friendly, some threatening, made her fear that the matinée in question would be made the occasion of contradictory manifestations.

The result of all this is that we are looking forward with expectation to the trial. Meanwhile Sarah will appear in London in the last week in May, and, sithough nothing has yet been definitely arranged, she contemplates visiting the United States nextyear in company with the elder Coquelin, Sarah's latest desire is to play in a piece of Shakespeare, in French of course; and the piece she will choose will be "Romeo and Juliet." in which she wishes to play, not Julief, but Romeo, in travesty.

THE CAPERS OF A LOCOMOTIVE. Sulking like a Child, then Taking the Bit like

a Runaway Horse. To a reporter of the San Francisco Bulletin an engineer of the Central Pacific Raliroad said: "It's a queer thing. There's my engine in perfect order, and one of the best in the State. She's only twelve years old, and able to run or pull with the best of them. A month ago I hadn't the least bit of trouble in making time. no matter how the track was or the weight of the train. She was ready at the word, held her steam beautifully, and she seemed to understand every word I said. To-day she is down in the roundhouse, growling and sputtering, and acting as if she wanted to pick a fuss with a gravel pit." Anything out of gear ?"

"Not a thing. She's been looked over twice, and we can't find the loast excuse for her conduct. She is simply sulking, the same as a child or a woman. But I know what started it. Three weeks ago, while on my run out with the night express, she just wanted to light out for all she was worth. She took the bit like a running horse, and if I hade't choked her off she'd lave leaten the schedule time by twenty minutes. She acted mad right away, and in running twenty miles she gave me more trouble than I had ever had with her in a run of three hundred. She lost steam, tried to foam over, choked her pipes, and when I wanted more steam she'd slide an her drivers. She went right back on me that night, and has been sulking ever since."

"All losomotives do not do that, I guass." said an engineer of the New York, Lake Eric, and Western Railroad, to whom the above conversation was repeated. "I have heard these freaks of locomotives, but most of them are Mother Goose stories. I have run on our road thirty-eight years, and if a locomotive does not run two days alike it is easily accounted for. The fault lies allotted. The locomotive is as perfect to-day as yesterday, out one day she may be fed with good fuel, while at others it may be adulterated; one day the cars will be in good running order, no wind, and light load; another day, heavy load, head winds, some new cars or new wheels under the cars, or it may be new brake shoes rubbing against the whoels, all of which will cause a change in the motion of the locomotive. An engine that has a regular man who takes care of his engine never finds her in the sulks, But let a new hand hump into the cab, and his trouble begins almost immediately. He does not get the manner of pumping her at once, and gets her a little too full of water, cuts the valves being cut causes a loakage of steam, which makes the engine becomes three-legged, or lame, as it scalled. The fact of the valves being cut causes a loakage of steam, which makes the engine blow, very much resembling a wheezy horse. An engine to do good service should be in the care of this same engineer continually, and a locomotive will demand as faithful daily service to insure uniform behavior as is necessary to p weeks ago, while on my run out with the night express, she just wanted to light out for all she s necessary to preserve a first-class trotting

is necessary to preserve a first-class trotting horse."

An English enginer of Toronto, on being asked what mileage a locomotive could make without repairs, said that he knew of one running 163,661 miles in five years. But the endurance of an engineer is something wonderful. One man for several years rode 176 miles per day, or 1,056 miles per week, or 4,576 for a month of twenty-six working days, or a toda of 55,088 miles for one year of 313 working days.

As to the responsibilities of a passenger engineer, another said those of the American have been increased tenfold in the past few years by the adoption of the air brake. Now he can depend on no one in time of trouble, nor can he lay blame on any one. The entire train is under his control, and he has often unknown to the passengers, averted a serious accident by the quick appliance of the brakes.

A SURPRISING YOKE OF OXEN. What Careful Training will Do for Seemingly

Barnum has two wonderful oxen. They crawl on their knees, see-saw on a board, fire a pistol, mount a pedestal, and execute a waitz. They are three-year-olds this spring, and are twins. They are almost exactly alike, and can only be told apart by the difference in the shape of the white spots upon their flanks. Mr. P. T. Barnum is their owner, and they were trained for his show by the veteran elephant trainer. Charles White, who began to work with hem in November last, after the season closed. The task was not undertaken with much hope of a successful result, for the trainers had never thought it worth while to spend time upon an animal which, in domestic use, seemed to require the noisy "gees" and "haws" of an ox driver, coupled with the cruelty of the lash or goad, to make it do even the simple duty of a beast of burden. Mr. Charles White bought the

oxen of Mr. Henry M. Taft of Uxbridge, Mass., who had purchased them when calves and made pets of them. He had also taught them a few simple tricks, such as elimbing steps, getting upon a peckestal, and selimbing steps, getting of an ole-plant, a lion, a camel, a zebra, a dromedary, or a deer, but he had to begin a study of the dayli life of an ox. He spent one Sunday with them, observing wint they seemed to like best, and now they go with they seemed to like best, and now they go with the seemed to the noise and confusion caused by their drivers in the West. He soon concluded that, like all other animals, they could be ruled best by kindness. After the purchase they were put into training at Newtown L. L. where the show wintered.

The first thing necessary in training the confusion caused by their drivers in the wastern of the like and they are all like. Where the show wintered to one, and like they occur and like the like all other animals, they could be truch the seemen of the seemen of

Rather a Progressive Emperor. From the Tokio Times.

Enthe subjoined remarks of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, addressed to the dovernors of the sev-eral provinces, at a recent entertainment in the imperial residence, afford sufficient evidence of his view with re-spect to the political future of the country! "On assending the throne. I becounty!

"On assending the throne. I becount the hid of my illustrious ancestors to restore the former power of my dynasty, to introduce great reforms in the emisire, and to promote the welfare of my faithful subjects. Among the great movements effected, the establishment of Fu and Ken and the extiction of the feudal system are of the first importance. The policy I have adopted proved to be advantageous. Reforms prudontly introduced, either in the Government or its administration, lead us surely toward improvement, and I trust I may soon be enabled to grant to my people the benefit of a constitutional rule. But much needs yet to be done; the people, disturbed by internal disorders, have had but seldom the opportunity to enjoy the advan-

Hut much needs yet to be done; the people, disturbed by internal disorders, have had but soldom the opportunity to enjoy the advantages of peace. The nobility is becoming instructed, but its members are mostly poor; and even the wealthy are for the most part, to the great misfortune of the country, still ignorant. I wish to see this deplorable condition improved, and I hope that my officers will assist me with all their intellect and power to accomplish that difficult task. You, the Governors of the provinces, are well aware of the needs and wants of your districts and I wish that you should apply your seives to follow my instructions, and to carry out my senemes for the benefit of the whole country. If there are in your localities some noblemen well instructed but without the means to take advantage of their knowledge, you will have to assist them; and, if required, appoint them to suitable offices. Those who are wanting in knowledge you will persuade to take advantage of the various means of instruction at their disposal. If some of my subjects, not sufficiently acquainted with the noticeal affairs of the country, should come to crificise the actions of my Government, or express their dissatisfaction with the measures adopted, you will endeavor to correct their ideas and to impress upon them the necessity of the steps taken. But avoid all violence; use but the power of persuasion and be good counsellors to thum. Assist me if cirrying out the creat schemes I have formed for the weifare of my people, to increase the influence of our country, and to advance it in the prich of evilitation,"

Colored Justice.

people, to increase the influence of our country and to advance it in the path of civilization."

From the Little Book Gazette. Soveral days ago a white man was arraigned before accoured Justice down the country, on charges of stilling a man and steading a man will stand the dustice. "do last in discuss shell be weathed with correlations, and it I hauge yer, taint no fault

weighed wild corefulness, an' if I haugs yer, taint no tault do mine.

"Ju Lie, you have no juristiction, only to examine me."

"Int senter work bougs ber de raiguar Justice, but yer see I se been put on as a special. A special haz de right termare a mont at Spreme tours of the chaes ter."

"Do the foot for me you can, Jungs."

"Dat's wint I'se gwitne for de I'se got two kinds ob law in dis court, de atkaisaw an' de Texas inw. I generally cins a man de right to chimee by hisse! Kow, what law does yer want, de Texas or de Arkaisaw it?

"Thenleve I'd thus the acquires."

"Wall, den, 'I'd dispuss yer tur stealin' de moje..."

"Hanks you, duder that I'd that the Texas."

"Wall, den, 'I'd dispuss yer tur stealin' de moje..."

"Thenleve, Judger that I'd that the Texas."

"You have a yord herat, Judger."

"An' lain yer lers stening de moje..."

"An' lain yer lers stening de mide. I'll jis take de casion heaft let remark dat de selly difference 'twen de laws laws is de way yer state de case."

A Vaquero's Love Song.

From the Galaranana.
Last spring you owned that you loved me.
When the bine-evel flax was in flower:
Now the flax helds ite bare and you scorn me.
Can love, their, grow cold in an hour,
Panille, Panchata!
Alt. inc. belowin.
Love lives, though the flowers lie dead.

I same at your lattice last summer,
When the stars show loss bright than your eyes,
And you three une rest ruces and kinese;
Now you give me not a clance for my sigha
Panchia,
Ah, my chymon.
Must I loss love and you in a breath?

Ah, no! turn your starry eyes toward me,
And your cheek who re the roll rose blooms sweet.
One siss—you are mine again, darling.
Once more, and I lie at your feet!
Fancha, Fanchia,
Ah to a standing. Pancha, Panchia,
Ab, tes, edipola,
Love lives, though the roses he dead.

MARY STANNARD'S MURDERER.

The Process by which Prof. Benton Claims to

have Obtained his Description. New Haven, May 21 .- Prof. William Denton, the well-known geologist, of Wellesley, Mass., has written a curious letter upon the famous Mary Stannard murder, to a gentleman of this city. Prof. Denton is a graduate of Yale, and holds high rank among scientific men. He recently delivered a course of lectures in this city and in Boston on geology, which attracted large audiences, and excited much com-ment in scientific circles. Here is the letter:

tracted large audiences, and excited much comment in scientific circles. Here is the letter:

DEAR SIE: I am writing a pamphiet upon the Bockland tragedy, which will be interesting to those who desire to know the truth in reference to the death of Mary Stannard. I discovered, about twenty-five years ago, that certain sensitive persons, when specimens of any kind are placed upon their foreheads, can see the history of the specimens thus placed and their surroundings. A specimen of the rock of Gibraitar called up the grand old key of the Mediterranean, its bomb-proof galleries cut in the solid rock—its history, in short, as far as time was taken for its examination—the bombarding vessels, the sturdy defence, the wreck of the attacking vessels, and the discomfuture of the fee. A fragment from the volcano of Kilanea, whose nature was entirely unknown to the examiner, as in the preceding case, enabled the sensitive to see the flery fluid produced by the eruption leaping into the ocean, and the ascending steam-cloud produced by contact with the water. Altogether I have, by thousands of experiments made with more than twenty sensitives, demonstrated that we can, by means of a simil fragment from a specimea, obtain a multitude of facts in reference to its past history and that of its surroundings.

I have been asked frequently why I did not employ this for some practical purpose—why not discover where Charley Ross is, who stole Mr. Stewart's body, and track great criminals and discover where they hide their plunder.

I have always believed that this could be done, but did not care to go into a business of that kind. But being at New Haven during the Haydon trial, I casually said to a friend that if I had anything that belonged to Mary Stannard, when she was murdered to the xamination. The sensitive lostantly described the murderer, and as fasted in the course of the examination. The sensitive lostantly described the murderer, and astaced in the course of the examinations more than a hundred facts known to be true, thou

SOME SPORTING ACCIDENTS.

Mishaps of the Early Spring to Fishers and Other Pleasure Seekers.

In attempting to wade a stream, the three children of learge Compton of Shelbyville were drowned. George Patrick, 10 years old, of Irving Station, Pa., Twelve men were drowned and twenty boats capsized of a fishing party, recently, at Point Adams, Oregon. Some fifteen or twenty fishermen were drowned off Cape Disappenniment, Oregon, by the capsizing of their boats in a gole. boats in a gale.

While playing on a log in the river at Mansfield, Pa., Philip: Piper, 10 years of age, rolled off into the water and was drowned.

Jesse Robinson, 16 years of age, of Waynesville, Obio, dived into the water at Wright's flood gates the other day and was drowned. The little daughter of Michael Murray of Malden, Mass, was nearly drowned by falling in a pool of water about which see was playing. Dennis Kelly of Chillicothe, Ohio, 13 years of age, went fishing, although subject to fits. He followed his line into the canal, and was drowned.

the canal, and was drowned.

The Stear old son of Henry Reiner of Flint, Mich., and
the Eyear old child of Patrick McGillis were drowned recently by father into a cistern.

Will C. Zimmerman had just reached his majority, and
was bractistic rowing for densure on the river mear
flurington, lows, and was drowned.

Wille Stevens, the 12-year-old son of John Stevens of
Elishardt, Iod., while thing in the St. Jo River, rolled of
the bank into the water and was drowned. Marie Lafrael and her son were drowned in Lake Jom hasin, on the Upper Gatmesu, Ontario, by the capsizing of their boat as they were returning from a funeral. of their boat as they were returning from a funeral.
When home was called at the Sunday school picnic at
McKinney, Tex., on the 5th tinst. Johnny Short, aged by
years, was missing. He had been drowned while fishing.
An od lady of Kalsmagao went on the first to gather
cow slips and fell in a hole up to her neck. She remained
in that position all inght. On Sunday morning some mess
saw her head and rescued her.

The boom of the boat in which Albert Oldfield was sailing struck him on the head, knocking him into the water. He was frowned. He was 18 years old, and lived at 7 South Third street, Philadelphia.

He was drowned. He was is years old, and lived at 78 south Thred street. Philadelphia.

The parents of Jacob Ward of West Dublin were completed to witness his drowning within a few rods of his home, while they were unable to render any assistance. He was 23 years of are, and swamped his boat by overloading it with seaweed.

While endoying a sail at a picnic of Good Templars at Raieigh. N. C., two years men named Crocker and Modian were drowned by the spains of a boat. They lost their lives in their efforts to save Miss Annie Mitchell, in whose company they were.

Dan Flynn of Port Huron. Mich., saw the 4-year-old son of Mr. H. White fail in the river. Young Flynn, though but 13 years old, in the river. Young Flynn, though but 13 years old, in the river. Woning Flynn, though but 13 years old, in the river boat of the rescue. Mr. White was on the bank of the rived to the rescue. Mr. White was on the bank of the rived to the rescue. Mr. White the last of the river with the same and the same age. 15, and in passing the rainful near Selection of the shore.

While rowing on the river in a four-oared from the hoat and Walle west over the star.

Herry M. Mc little of Easton. Fa., last his life. He was 4 start from the rowned the same as a tone time chemistro Fror. Edison, but lately emps and at one time chemistro Fror. Edison, that here recovered.

Bayside, L. I., has four little children who play on the

Bayside, L. I. has four little children who play on the shire daily, getting in and out of a boat. Recently while all were aboard the wind blew the boat out into the hay. When Genelius Fowler went to their recore the hoat was three parts full of water and the bables immered up to their necks; but they were saved.

A fishing party troon wavnesburg, Pa., consisting of James E. Stagers, Otto Roor, Alex, Phillips, Hiran Rour, John Burrouchs, James McDonald, and John Thempson, went on Sunday night in a wagein to Wheeling Creek to Bsh. Reaching their destination, they went into camp and built a fire. Stagers fired his revolver into the woods for tun, and killed Whitman Ashbrook, aged 88, who leaves a wife and six children. The party was speedily transferred from camp to jail.

From the Hartford Courant. Near Lampassus, Texas, on the evening of a pril 8 lightning entered the house of a farmer named Connect, who was sitting reading with his loar children. One child, a boy, was instantly killed. The rest were knocked senseless, and so found by Mrs. Connect on her return home. return home.
At Baraboo, Wis., April 14, the house of a Mr. Cheek
was struck by lightning, and his oldest son Robert was was struck by lightning, and his oldest son Robert was instantly killed. At Athens, ca., April 20, lightning struck a large tree close by the Rev Mr. Bingham's house, and the whole familie were knocked senseless, but finally recovered conveniousness, though suffering terrible nervous prosconsciousness, though suffering terrible nervous pros-tration.

Near Nashville, Ind., a disreputable woman named Mary Fleetwood, returning home from the deathbed of

steps.

Henry Thomas, a much respected gentleman, living ahout a nule east of New Canton, Pike County, Ill., was killed Saturday morning, May 8, by lightning. His seam was killed at the same time, and his hear set on fire and destroyed. His wife was a witness of the dreadful event, and was just able to drug his body from the barn in time to save it from the flames. Mr. Thomas was in the set of hitching his span of mules to a wagon when the lightning strick the barn. mine strick life barn,
Mr. John Svroll, a well-to-do farmer of Milford township, Ohio, while fishing. Monday, May 10, took shelter
behighth, tree fishing, Monday, May 10, took shelter
behighth, tree fishing, instantily killed by lightning.
He was shout 58 years old
Frank Shippeter of Mallson township, Jowa, was killed
by lightning on Thursday morning, Kay 13, while sitting
by a window, in his house. The building was rearly destroyed. J. H. Work and wife, living hear by, were severely inited at the same time.
In Brown township, lows, May 10, Henry Davis, who
was at work in a barn, was struck by lightning and instantily killed.

The Lady in Paula.

From the Hour.

"We are all of us mortal, " or at least nearly all of us?" as a tangue preached at Verenties since said before loons XIV, as Raiser Withelm will one day descend into the tamb of his ancestors and leave his trade to "Fritz." When this happens it will not be an emperor who will succeed, but two emperors—one momina, the other actual. When Fritz concessint observe the "Emperor Victor" has she is already called will really reign for the Keon Prinzessin Victoria is one of the most remarkable persons of our two—a "great Catherine" but with all the virtues which that illustrious judentate despised.

When Lord thierandon had occasion to see the princess royal at flering just after her marriage (she was then should be expressed himself as "more than astonished at the involvinity statesmanlian views of il. M. H." and the princes comprehensive undernot she passes on the princes. the policy of surepe and the duties of a constitutional sovereign.

These qualities have matured year by year, and a definite qualities have matured year by year, and a definite modification will probably occur in the policy of all Europe when the "Emperor Vetor" governs Germany in the manner of Frinderick Wilhelm.

It is a very arbitrary to the probability of the relations to the probability of the probabili

Horse Thieves in Kansas.

From the Kannas City Times. The number of horses stelen lately has caused fathers to seriously consider some means for protecting themselves it in the rawness of the dreaded horse theirs who seem to practice their trade with comparative telements. Other speers recommends a plan which has been tried in clay telements with such success that have been tried in clay telements with such success that have been tried in clay telements with such success that have been tried in clay telements with such success that have been tried in clay telements with such success that have been to have been fost there in him care in the contribute a small sum each month for an expense fund; the three in him cases out of ten he reverse in the cases of the form the contributes. In him cases out of ten the three with the cament, and the one who escapes will be very valuable as an advertiser to their in his pair of the unhealthy condition of the neighborhood.

A Minstrel Under Arrest.

From the Indianapolis Journal. Madison, Ind. May 14.—Marshai Cisco last night arrested Mr. Charles II. Buggez, at the close of the jertermance of the latter's ministral frome, and took into before Sayor Brashear to answer the charge of assault and battery on Harrison Banton, the lad whose leg was broken by Mr. Duprez pushing down the ladder on which he was standing hooking through the window while the show was going on. Mayor Brashear held defendant in \$200 bail for trial.